lief is the fact that the Australia, according to

her present charter, was to be operated till May

25 by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company. To

was learned to-day at the office that the Aus

tralia had been transferred to Mr. Claus Spreckels. Unless there was some move like

this contemplated it is not likely that Spreckels

would have taken back the Australia, especially

as the Zealandia will make another trip to the

islands. There is some probability that the

Government may charter the tramp steamer

Vanua. She is said to be speedy and has large

coal-carrying capacity.

It is more likely, however, that the Australia

and Curacoa will be selected. Here are the ves

Senator, 2,200 tons; Curacoa, 1,503 tons; Pe

The Australia can carry 1,500 troops easily,

and the Zealandia has equal capacity. The Zea

andia will sail to-morrow for Honolulu, which

would prevent her from any but collier service,

as she won't return inside of a fortnight. The

Gaelic and Venus, which might be pressed into

the service, are British ships. The Pacific Coast

Steamship Company has several boats like the

Umatilla and Walla Walla, which may be

utilized as colliers, but they cannot make over

ten knots. Neither the St. Paul nor the Senator

can be used at once. It would require two or

three weeks to put them in condition for service

No definite information can be gained from the

navy officials in regard to the shipment of coa

or provisions. It is learned that large supplies

will be sent and that the ships will be de-

regiment will be received as an entirety as it

stands, officers and all. Carrington has also re-

quested that the medical examination take

The chief delay expected in forwarding troops

GEN. MERRITT RETURNS.

It to Said Not to He on the Cards That He

Should Go to Cuba or Manila.

the Department of the East, returned from

Washington yesterday morning. He was ac

companied to the capital by his aides, Lieuts. Hale, Strother, and Most. Yestorday

afternoon Lieut. Hale, spearing for his chief, gave to the press so much information respect-

ing the visit as was deemed proper. The follow-

ing is the substance of the information fur

On Monday afternoon Gen. Merritt had a

conference with Secretary Alger and with Gen.

ticularly the condition of the coast fortifica-

fence were discussed. After the conference,

as in fine spirits and seemed to be in the best

Licut. Hale was asked if the proposition to

cussed. The reply was that such a proposition

Merritt was in conference with the Secretary

of War and Gen. Miles, and at this conference

the aides were not present. However, had

such a proposition been made, he (Hale) would

not think it was on the cards to send Gen. Mer

Lieut, Hale said that, acting for Gen. Mer-

Peekskill will be under Gen. Merritt's com

mand, as a part of the troops of the Department of the East. After the militamen pass into the service of the United States, Gen. Merritt would probably inspect both camps.

DEWEY'S MEN WERE EXPOSED.

They Had to Fight Outside of Turrets Excep-

These on the Olympia.

WASHINGTON, May 3.-The majority of the

officers of Commodore Dewey's squadron are

married and several have families living in or

near Washington. All the commanders are well

known here, and most of them have served here on duty either under the Navy Department

directly or at the Washington gun factory. In

the clubs where Commodore Dewey is well known there is deep interest and stoom

felt as to whether he escaped Rhoul

barm. From the brief accounts received of the battle the naval officers are of the

opinion that the probabilities of heavy loss

to the manouvres conducted by Dewey and the

enemy's light guns while still able to effectively

use the powerful batteries of the Olympia.

Boston, and Baltimore, mounting all together

The men, however, who manned and fough

the guns of every ship but those in the

pia, had only the protection of shields and hoeds from rapid-fire guns, and had

the Spanish ships been equipped with large secondary batteries of rapid-fire 6-pounders and

machine guns the destruction to the American

the few sixes and smaller calibre rifles. Another

feature of the engagement which encourage

the hope that the loss of life on Dewey's vessels

was not heavy is that none of the Spanish ships

had formidable military masts or modern ma

chine guns of the Gatling and Hotchkiss type.

CONDITION OF DEWEY'S BOATS.

Chief Constructor Bichborn Thinks Ther Are

in Fighting Condition.

sailors would have been heavy.

ten 8-inch rifles.

to the United States vessels are not great owing

ritt to Cuba or Manila.

end Gen. Merritt to Cuba or Manila was dis-

to-morrow morning.

kin, 5,709 tons; Australia, 2,755 tons; Zealan

dia, 2,800 tons, and St. Paul, 2,200 tons,

sels available, with their tonnage:

GOING TO AID THE OREGON?

VOL. LXV.-NO. 246.

PREPARATIONS FOR FORMIDABLE WORK TO THE SOUTH.

Havy Department Officials Think Spain's Cane Verde Fleet Has Sone to the Brazilian Const to Catch the Oregon, Marietta and Buffalo -Pessibilities of a Grand Contest Between the Combined Fleets of the Two Countries Off Ports Blee-The Present Situations of the spanish Ships-Arrangements to Secure News-The Disposition of Schley's Ships.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- Scarcely any doubt is now felt by the Administration that the Spanish naval force commonly known as the Cape Verde feet is on its way to the Brazilian coast to intercept the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta. Preparations have been made to prevent any such contingency. To insure still greater safety to the American vessels pursuing their course to augment Admiral Sampson's force off the Cuban coast, arrangements have been made to send a strong force to help them. Imformation which the Navy Department expects to get in a few days will determine whather the programme for furnishing assistamos to the Oregon and Marietta will be ad-

Some means of securing this information have been apparently arranged, for the assertion is made with confidence by naval officials that the whereabouts of the Cape Verde fleet will be known to this Government before the week is out. Whether it will be obtained by swift scout vessels or through other sources is something that cannot be ascertained. The fleet left 80. Vincent en last Friday, April 29. It is probably going at the most economical rate of speed, about ten knots an hour, and will therefere take six or seven days to cover the distance between the Cape Verde Islands and Persambuco. That distance is 1,619 miles.

The belief in official circles, however, is that the enemy's fleet will not come clese to the coast, but will spread itself out a couple of hunfired miles from land, and there await the com ing of the big American battleship and the little gunboat. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the fleet will reach its deep-sea destination by Thurdsay. There is a general spinion that it will not approach any port where its location could be ascertained and reported to Wash-

The view of the Navy Department is that the four armerolads and three destroyers composing the Spanish formation will lie in the pathway that the American ships are expected to take. each Spaniard taking a position within signalling distance of one of the others, and thus covering a long line directly along the route indieated on the chart for vessels proceeding from Rio de Janeiro to porte in the southern part of the United States. If one of the Spanish ships sighted the Oregon and her consort it could signal the others and close in on them. Every vessel in the enemy's contingent is faster than either of the Ameri cans, and could easily evertake them, so there would be no chance of the latter getting away. It is said that the Ovegon and the Marietts will wait off Bahia for the cruiser Buffale, formerly the Micherey, Brazil's improvised

The Buffalo is capable of making ninetee knots. Her only protection is furnished by coal so distributed as to afford safety to the machinery and magazines. She has a 15-inch pneumatie gun for threwing dynamite pro-jectiles, but this is understood not to be in condition for use. Her other arma-ment consists of one 4.7-inch quick-firing ziffs, two 3.9-inch quick-firing riffes, eight 6-pounders, ten 1-pounders, two 1-pounder re-volving cannon, four tubes for fixing Homle terpedoes, and one Halpine dirigible torpedo. could do good work in repelling the three Span-ish destroyers, but could not cope with the larger ships of the enemy.

Nothing as to the whereabouts of the armor

ruisers Emperador Carles V. and the Princess de Asturias has come to the knowledge of American authorities. It is supposed that they are still at sea. The Carlos V. left Ferrel prely to catch the American liner now the Yale, or the cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, both of which arrived in New York safely. Official battleship Pe. syo and the protected cruiser Alfense XIII. are at Cadis. The Pelaye and the have been cruising the straits of Gibraltar, hoping to catch American yachts and merchantmen. How long they have been at Cadis is not known to this Government, but they probably arrived there within the last day

Other vessels which would probably be sent to join the Cape Verde fleet are the Numancia and Vittoria-just reconstructed in France, The armored cruiser Pedro De Aragona, a new vessel, is said to be ready, but will hardly get a chance to cooperate with the other Spanish ships, as she is being constructed at an Italian shippard, and will probably be prevented from taking an offensive part against the United States on account of Italy's declaration of neutrality.

A fermidable fleet would be formed by the

junction of these ships with those from St. Vinent. It would consist of three battleships, six armored cruisers, several protected cruisers, and three and perhaps 'more topedo-boat de-stroyers. This would be a formation worthy of Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's squadrons of warships combined.

Opinion is almost general that if the Spanish fleet means business the next great navai battle, the greatest since the per-fection of arbored ships, would occur off Porto Rico. By a junction of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley with the Oregon the American forces would present a magnificent array of fighters. It would consist of five battleships, two armored cruisers, four monitors and half dozen torpodo boats, with plenty of fast converted yachts to act as scouts.

While better off in battleships than the enemy, the United States fleet would have certain quantity to deal with in the six armored cruisers and the destroy-These six ships carry the heaviest protection possible for vessels of their class, and powerful armament. If the opposing forces should meet a great battle would ensue, off the result would mean the defeat of Spain in the general struggle, or a terrible setback for the United States, which might not be overcome. It would be Spain's most desperate stroke. That the enemy's vessels would fight to the end has been shown by the conduct of the Spanish commanders in Manila barbor, and naval officers do not anticipate an easy task in overcoming the aggregation that they are confident Admiral Sampson will meet

The part Commodore Schley's flying squadron will play in regard to the expected coming of the Spanish fleet has not been disclosed. It is understood that the members of the Strategy Board want the squadron sent to Porto Rico to seize San Juan, and thus cut the enemy off from the last available base of supplies and operations in the West Indies. News of the whereabouts of the enemy's big naval formation may cause the Strategy Board to change this recom endation.

There are many officers who believe that Comnodore Schley will be sent to meet the Oregon and the Marietta. Hints that the America battleship and gunboat would play a sharp trick battleship and gunboat would play a sharp trick on the Spanish fleet if its purpose is to intercept them were given freely at the Navy Department to-day by men who know the strategie plans of the Administration. This, with the prevailing feeling that both vessels will get to their destination on time, indicates that the instructions and it Capt. Clark of the Oregon are of a character that ensure the safety of his abip and her consorts.

RAMPSON'S FLEET PREPARING.

Pilling Bankers and Docks with Coal, Byl dently for a Long Voyage.

MIAMI, Fla., May 3.-Passengers just arrived on the boat from Key West say that on Monday morning the New York (Admiral Sampson's flagship), the Indiana, the Iowa, and the Puritan were coaling at Key West.

The three battleships were taking in full bunker capacity and deck load as well, indicating that they were going on a long voyage. It was the belief of people at Key West that they were going to join the flying squadron and sail for Porto Rice to meet the Spanish fleet. Some of the paval officers hinted as much, yet they admitted that they did not know anything definitely.

It was very evident that the ships were pre paring for a voyage of some length. The newspaper censor would not permit the fact to be telegraphed from Key West that these vessels, supposed to be blockading Cuban ports, had arrived at Key West.

The gunboat Vicksburg arrived at Key West n Sunday. She had fair weather to Hatteras, and there ran into a storm.

She had an awful time for a day. She lest one seaman. He was swept overboard. KRY WEST, Fla., May 3.-Less of interest

nappened here to-day than any day since the sailing of the fleet for Cuba. There was a deal of wondering what the navy

is to do on this side of the Atlantic now that the Pacific squadron has covered itself with glory. and the air was filled with all sorts of rumors as to what is going to develop. Still nothing definite is known here, and the

sensor does not deem it advisable for the news-

papers to send out any gossip or any move-

ments that might disclose Admiral Sampson's MAYANA LOSES SIGRY OF US. onds Word to Madrid That Our Buttre Squad

ren Has Steamed Away. Special Cable Despotables to THE SUR. Madrid, May 3 .- An official despatch from Havana says that the entire American squadren which has been lying off that city has teamed away. It is believed that the vessels

have gone in the direction of Key West. LONDON, May 3 .- A despatch from Havana says that a Portuguess of the name of Duarte as made a claim upon British Consul Gollan, who is acting for the United States, for the sum of \$50,000 for the less of money, jewelry, and merchandise on board the mail steamer Arconsuta, captured by the United States gunboat

TEMARARIO AT ENSENADA. Spain's Torpodo Craft Is Not at His-Hes

Botlers Disabled. WASHINGTON, May S .- Some official news about the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temarario was received here to-day. Yesterday the Government heard that she had arrived at Rio de aneire, where the Oregon and Marietta were. telegram received this afternoon brought the information that the Temarario was at Ensena ia. Argentine Republic, sometimes called La Plata, a port in the river of that name

The telegram also conveyed the gratifying in elligence that the Temarario's bollers were in had way and peeded retubing. The necessar repairs will take some time, and the Temara; will be allowed to remain at a neutral port until the work has been completed.

Naval officers hoped that the report of the Temarario's arrival at Rio was true. They vanted the Oregon and the Marietta to catch the torpedo craft when the Brazilian Govern nent, under the terms of its neutrality procla mation, would compel her to leave Rio harbor. With the Temarario in the river La Plata more than a thousand miles below Rio there is no possibility of any possible meeting between her and the two American vessels.

Propert Will Guard Against Any Hestilitie Within the Three-Mile Limit.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 3 .- The Chronicle prints despatch from Rio de Janeiro dated May 2 which says that the Oregon and Marietta are anchored there. The ships were visited by a number of newspaper men, who were received with great kindness by Capt. Clark. The vessels will leave Rie on Wednesday and simultaneously. Brazilian warships will go north along the coast to see that the three-mile limit is observed in case of any hostilities

DEWEY TO BE AN ADMIBAL.

acretary Long Announces That the Promotio to Higher Rank Will Se Made.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- Commodore Dewey's brilliant victory has won him a virtual promo tion. Secretary Long announced to-day that the rank of Acting Rear Admiral, similar to that conferred on Capt. W. T. Sampson, would be given to the commander of the Asiatio

squadron. This can be done by order of the President without sending the officer's name to the Senate. When Commodore Dewey was sent to take charge of the American naval force in the East it was taken for granted that he a puld receive the honorary grade of Acting Rear dmiral, in accordance with the custom of the Navy Depart

Secre Loug, however, decided that the conferring of acting titles was unnecessary and irregular, and the brevet promotion was not eceived by Commodore Dewey or Commodore Howell, the commander of the European station.

Capt. Sampson received an acting Admiral's commission in order that there would be no question as to his authority if his squadron joined other squadrons under officers of actual flag rank. It is probable that Commodore Dewey will be

nominated to the Senate as a Rear Admiral under the authority given to the President to promote officers in time of war without regard o the regular rules of promotion.

Representative Grout of Vermont introduce joint resolution to promote Commodore Dewey to the rank of Rear Admiral, Commo Dowey is a native of Representative Grout's dis-

THE GOVERNOR WAS SAUCY. He Told Dowey if He Wanted the Spanish Beats

to tome and Take Them. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

LONDON, May 3 .- The correspondent of the Daily News at Madrid says that when the Governor of the Philippines received, through the British Consul, Commodore Dewey's demand that all the Spanish boats be delivered to him or he would bombard the city, he replied: "Tell the Yankes Admiral if he wants the

TO CELEBRATE DEWEY'S VICTORY Manage Bots Apart May 10 for Parades and

boats to come and take them.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 3.-May 10 will be cele brated by the volunteers now assembled here and by the people of Kansas in honor of the victory achieved by Commodore Dewey. Bands will play and a grand parade through the atreets by the troops and old soldiers and school children will be the principal feature of the

EXPEDITION TO AID DEWEY

SUPPLIES AND TROOPS FOR MANILA IF NEEDED.

The Administration Takes Steps to Send 10, 000 Hen if Dewey Shall Call for Thom-The Cruiser Charleston to Accompany the Expedition as a Guard-Only a Few Regulars to Be Sent-Gen. Merriam Will Mave Command-Quest for Transports Has Begun.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- The Government is preparing to land a strong military force in the Philippine Islands without delay. It has been determined absolutely to extend the sovereignty of the United States over the islands and to naintain it during the hostilities. President McKinley desires to await news from Admiral Dewey conveying information as to the exact conditions existing in the Philippines before determining the number or character of the troops to be sent.

The Major-General commanding the army transmitted an order by telegraph to-day to Gen. Henry C. Merriam, commanding the Department of California to secure the organization and mobilization of 10,000 volunteer troops on the Pacific coast as rapidly as possible. The statement was made officially this afternoon that the proposed expeditionary force to the far East will consist of both regular and volunteer troops, but the volunteers will doubtlessly preiominate in numbers.

The Navy Department also took steps to engage in the proposed expedition in conjunction with the army administration. An order was sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard directing that work on the cruiser Charleston be proscuted with all haste with a view of preparing her for service immediately. It is intended to use the vessel to convoy the military expedition. It is difficult to determine what regular troops will be selected for the expedition to the Orient.

Several batteries of artillery are stationed on the Pacific coast, notably at Angel Island, Presidio, Alcatrax Island, Fort Mason, Fort Baker, and San Diego Barracks, Cal., and Fort Canby, Wash,, and two companies of the First Infantry are situated at Presidio, Cal., but all of these are deemed necessary for the adequate protection of the coast. The Californians have already protested mildly against the transfer of so many troops from the coast to the Department of the Gulf. and it is expected that the War Department would recognize the justice of the serious objection which would certainly be made to the withdrawal of the artillery or infantry still remaining west of the Rocky Mountains.

It is possible, however, that a part of these troops may be used for the expedition to the Philippines. There is also a possibility that some regulars now stationed at New Orleans will be used for the purpose.

Although the orders sent to Gen. Merriam provide for the rapid mobilization of 10,000 volunteers, it does not follow that a very large force will be sent across the Pacific. It was the intention of the Administration by this action to provide for any contingency which the exnected despatches from Commedore Dewey may suggest. The Government is willing to send any number of troops to the Philippine Islands. even as many as 10,000, but it is heped the number needed will not be so large

The cruiser Charleston, which it is expected will accompany the military expedition, to insure safe convoy for the soldiers and stores, has been out of commission for some time at the Mare Island Navy Yard. An overhauling of her machinery was ordered recently and directions were given for placing her in perfect condition for service. This work is about completed and it is supposed that she could go to sea in two days if necessary. The chances are that she will be at San Francisco, supplied with coal and supplies, ready to sail by the time that regiments of troops are ready to be transported.

An order was telegraphed to-day to the Naval Pay Director at San Francisco authorizing the port vessels to carry the troops to Manila. The order pravides practically for a conference between the naval authorities on the coast and shipswaers in that part of the country, with a view of ascertaining what vessels could be obtained for the expedition and the charges The naval administration sees no necessity for

reviding stronger escort than the Charleston for the transport vessels bearing the troops and their stores. Since the annihilation of the greater part of the Spanish navy in the Pacific Ocean by Admiral Dewey's squadron, there is little to fear of an attack on the military expedition on its way to the Philippines." The only naval vessels which Spain has left in those waters are very inferior craft of low speed. The Charleston could manage a whole fleet of them. If it were necessary the Philadelphia and the Yorktown could accompany the expedition, but it is presumed that these vessels will be left on the Pacific coast to protect the commerce of those waters from the possible operations of Spanish privateers. The monitors Monadnock and Monterey are also on the Pacific station, but being coast defence vessels strictly, they are not fitted for the long voyage across the Pacific Ocean. It is desirable for reasons of coast defence to keep them where they are.

Brig.-Gen. Merriam, now at the head of the Department of California, will probably command the troops sent to the Philippine Islands. Before he embarks on this military enterprise he will probably be promoted to be a Major-General. Capt. Henry Glass has been selected to command the cruiser Charleston, and the formal order to that effect has been issued.

There was some talk to-day about the necessity of sending a hospital ship with a cargo of medical supplies to Commodore Dewey at Manila, but Dr. Van Reppen, the Surgeon-General of the navy, says there is no need of any such action. He has no doubt that the American squadron was fully prepared with medical stores and surgical apparatus. Medical Director Price, the fleet surgeon of the Asiatic station, had the fullest authority to secure whatever he needed, and one of the transports which accompanied the American equadron was probably fitted with cots and all necessary appliances for the treatment of the wounde If an ambulance vessel is needed by the squadron, it can be purchased by Medical Director Price without communication with the Navy Department. The greatest latitude was given him, and it is not unlikely that he will secure a ship suitable for conversion into a floating hospital if the hostilities in the Philippines are not concluded quickly. As a hospital ship is a neutral vessel and files the Red Cross firg, it is believed that no difficulty will be experienced in securing permission for her purchase at Hong Kong or other neutral port near the Philippines.
Attempts to communicate with the American

mmander were made to-day. Shortly after commander were made to-day. Shortly after moon the State Department was notified that the cable between Manila and Singapore, the only one in operation, has been interrupted. The belief in Cabinet circles is that Commedore Dewey has occupied Manila, and is unable to communicate with this Government on int of the cutting of the telegraph cable

PREPARING IN SAN FRANCISCO. Looking for Steamers to Carry Over the Supplies to Bewey.

WASHINGTON, May 3 .- Chief Constructor Hichborn said to-day that while the vessels of San Francisco, May 3 .- San Francisco is Commodore Dewey's squadron may have sufmuch wrought up over the preparations to send fered serious damage, it is evident none was crippled to an extent forbidding her to continue offensive operations if necessary. He believes that the ships, engineers and carpenters can render all the temporary repairs required and that the feet will be in good condition again before it salls from Manila. supplies and troops to Commodore Dewey at Manila. The Government is trying to secure two large steamers to carry coal, provisions and troops to the Philippines. Men are needed there to police the town and preserve order. The-California National Guard and volunteers will

To day the Government officials here were on Long Island Express to the to all points to

busy trying to secure steamers, and it is proba-TUMULT IN THE CORTES. ble that the steamship Australia will be the first beat secured. What lends color to this be-

CARLISTS AND REPUBLICANS IN-SULT THE MINISTRES.

They Shake Their Plets and Are Very Violent Ouring Sagnata's Speech-The Republican Londer Passionately Bemands That the Government Explain the Manila Bisaster-Spence Resides That It Cou't He Explained Till He Receives More Information-No Apsenis to the House to Sink Partisonship-Great Precautions Taken to Guard the City -More Uprear in the Cortes at Night-Benuttes Call One Another "Yankees"-The Situation is Grewing More Critical and the Spanish Menarchy is in Banger. Special Cable Despatches to THE BUR.

Madrid, May 3.-The reassembling of the Cortes to-day was accompanied by scenes of excitement that have not been paralleled in many

A great crowd assembled outside the Chamber of Deputies long before the House met and discussed, with various degrees of emotion, the disaster to the Spanish arms in the Philippines and the probable fate of the Ministry. When the doors were opened a rush was made for the public gallery, which was soon filled to overflowing. The diplomatic gallery was thronged with the representatives of the powers and the members of the various embassies and legations.

spatched within ten days.

Capt. Carrington received his official instruc The authorities had taken every precaution to tions from Washington this afternoon, and will begin the mustering in of California volunteers guard against an outbreak, and there was a to-morrow. He sent for Lieut. Coleman, his great display of police. In addition the troops Quartermaster and Commissary, immediately on were confined to their barracks, in readiness to receipt of order and preparations went forward respond to any call that might be made for their services. The First Regiment has already been ordered

The greatest interest was displayed in the into report to Capt. Carrington to-morrow. The terneliation of Prof. Salmeron, the Republican leader and some time President of the Chamber, who had given notice that place to-night, so he can begin his work early he intended to ask the Government for an explanation of the situation in the will be to find ships which can carry them. To Philippines. His interpellation took the refit an ordinary passenger vessel like the Australia so as to convert her into a troop ship form of a somewhat passionate demand that the would take three or four weeks. Of course at this season large numbers of troops could be car-Government explain the disaster at Manila. He asked how it was, after Parliament had Unless there is an epidemic of cholera or some other contagious disease there is no reason to believe that our troops would not be able to spend some time in Manila without serious impairment of nealth. The fact is, however, that this is the bad time of year to go there. The month of May is the last of the three hottest months of the year in the Philippines. Next month the rainy season will begin, and it will driggle almost continually till late in November. For six months travel in the interior is almost impossible, trade becomes comparatively lifeless, amusement and recreation languish, and Manila is wet and mouldy. The time, however, is very favorable for the beginning of a new régime. Even if Spain had a large number of faithful adherents among the 6,000,000 of natives, which she has not, they would hardly lift a finger in behalf of any cause during the rainy season. voted immense sums for the purpose of colonial defence, all the valor of the navy had been wasted owing to the absence or inadequacy of means that ought to have been at the disposal of Admiral Montojo, the Spanish naval commander at Manila.

Several times during the delivery of his speech Senor Salmeron was interrupted by cheers and counter-cheers.

When Prime Minister Sagasta rose to reply to the interpellation he met with a mixed reception. He paid a high tribute to the gallantry of the navy. He deplored the disaster, but said he could not give the explanation demanded by Senor Salmeron because the interruption of communications with Mantla had prevented the Government from receiving any further details Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding than those already made public.

Amid constant noisy interruptions, Senor Sagasta appealed to the House to sink partisanship and to unite to maintain the bonor and integrity of the country. During the Prime Minister's speech the Re-

publicans and Carlists were very violent, some of them shaking their fists at and making insulting remarks to the Ministers. The declaration of martial law here is widely Miles. Gen. Merritt reported on the general condition of the Department of the East, parceented, especially by those who might benefit

from agitation. How far the action of the Govtions. Plans for using the militia in coast deernment will go in averting the threatened Ministerial crisis is not evident. Gen. Merritt and his aides called on Lieut.-Gen. TUMULT RESUMED AT NIGHT. Schofield, and in the evening they called upon the President, Llout, Hale said the President

There was renewed turbulence in the Chamevening. Admiral Bermejo, while at tempting to defend the Ministry of Marine from the attacks made upon it by Senor Salmeron, was howled down by the Republican members.

would have been discussed only when Gen. The excitement was increased by the recriminations that were bandled by the Deputies, who called each other "Yankees" and "traitors." At the height of the babel an individual in the probably have heard of it. He said that he did

public gallery threw a bundle of papers into the middle of the Chamber, at the same time shouting: "There is the opinion of the nation." ritt, he would probably inspect Camp Black at Hempstead Plains to-day. When all the men Everybody was startled, thinking that the are mustered in, the men at Hempstead and at

sundle might contain a bomb, and some of the members started hastily for the exits. It turned out, however, that the bundle consisted of nothing more dangerous than a me-

morial to the Queen Regent. The man who throw it was arrested. LONDON, May 4 .- All the news from Madrid tends to show that the situation there and else-

where in Spain is rapidly growing critical. Many of the despatches that have been received here suggest more than they say. Special editions of the Chronicle and Daily

Mail have just appeared giving the latest news. The former heads its despatches with the words "The Spanish Monarchy in Danger," while the Daily Mail's despatches appear under the caption "A Carlist Rising and General Martial Law Probable."

These headlines accurately embody what the despatches intimate.

care he observed to get beyond the range of the Senor Salmeron's onslaught in the Chamber of Deputies, though professedly based on intignation caused by neglect of the defences of Mantle, was really a veiled attack on the exsting régime for political ends. Once the President called him to order for

pasting reflections on the conduct of the sovsreign, which had aroused angry protests from Later Senor Salmeron said that the man who destroys the present regime will be a great

patriot

Gen. Weyler entered the Chamber in the mid-The Spanish ships were poorly provided with dle of Salmeron's speech. He created a sensation by taking a seat between the Carlist and guns of the S-pounder type, and consequently most of their fighting must have been done with Republican groups. The Daily Mail's correspondent says that the

Governors of the various provinces have been authorized to resign their powers. to the military officials the moment they think it convenient, not waiting to consult with the Government. The military authorities will then immedi-

ately proclaim martial law. Trouble is especially feared in Valencia, which is a hotbed of Carlism. Already there has been a tumultuous demon

stration there, and it is reported that some blood was shed. The rise in the price of bread has caused seri-

ous disturbances at Talavera and elsewhere. The dearness of provisions and the collection of the outrol, the tax imposed on food, &c., entering the city, has lead to two riots at Gijon. Several warehouses and a number of shops were piliaged. The police fired on the rioters, with what result is not known. Troops have been sent to restore order.

DON CARLOS EXCITED.

A Spanish Diplomat Says the Young King Wil Never Come to the Throne.

Special Cuble Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, May 3 .- A despatch to the Chronicle from Brussels says that Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, who is now in that city, was much agitated by private telegrams he received

on Tuesday from Madrid. The despatch adds that a Spanish diplomatist in Brussels said this afternoon:

"They are practically in a state of revolution It is the beginning of the end of the regency. The Queen may make a final effort in favor of her son, but he will never come to the throne. According to a correspondent of the Daily News at Madrid Prime Minister Sagasta had a long conference with the Queen Regent on Monday and recommended a change in the Government. The Cabinet, he said, was weary of the daily struggle for existence.

SPAIN'S PURPOSES.

it Is said the Will String Her Warships Wes for a Last Supreme Effort.

Special Cable Desputches to THE BUS. Madrid, May 3.-The Cabinet council has agreed that the Cortes shall continue its sittings. Saftor Salmeron has given notice that he will offer an interpellation asking an explanation of the situation in the Philippines. Premier Sagasta in reply will declare the intention of the Queen and the Government to pursue the war to the bitter end.

It is now said that the matter of the formation of a National Government was not confirmed. Señor Sagasta placed the situation before the Queen and indicated to her the possible solutions. Her Majesty expressed her confidence in the Government, which will continue in power for the present.

The naval authorities are credited with the resolution not to listen to any suggestion of intervention on the part of the foreign powers be fore a supreme and combined effort has been made in Cuban waters.

It is said that the Spanish naval authorities have determined to avoid partial and isolated combats, but to unite the naval strength and crush the American squadron in Cuban waters. A despatch from Cadis says that the Spanish warships Pelayo, Alfonso XIII. and Vittoria, and several smaller craft are nearly ready for sea. Private advices, however, say that great difficulty is being experienced owing to lack of money. British engineers refuse to serve on board the vessels. The steam yacht Giralds, purchased by Spain from H. I. B. McCalmont, M. P., some time ago and converted into a cruiser, has fourteen guns on board and is now on a trial cruise.

ROME, May 3.-The Queen Regent of Spain has telegraphed to the Pope saying that Spain is calm and resolved to resist to the bitter end and begging the blessing of His Holiness upon the Spanish arms.

SPAIN'S REPLY TO MANILA. Mer Sovereignty Was to Be Maintained Whether It Protected Foreigners or Not.

Special Cable Desputches to THE SUS. Madrid, May 3 .- Shortly before the Manile cable was cut the Spanish officials at Manils sent an urgent message to the Government ask ing an immediate reply to a petition made by the foreigners there that they be allowed to seek the protection of the British flag. The an swer returned by the Government was that the sovereignty of Spain must be maintained in all ts integrity.

LONDON, May 3 .- A London news agency has received a despatch from Madrid dated at 2 o'clock this morning saying that no further news had been received from the Philippines up to that hour, and that it was unquestionably fact that the Manila cable had been cut.

The latest despatches received at the Colonial Office in London say that the outlying native quarters of Manila suffered considerably from the naval engagement, a number of houses hav ing been burned. A few houses in the European quarter were also struck by shells. The citadel batteries claim to have inflicted considerable damage upon the bombarders.

Mindanso, which was scuttied at Manila in the engagement between the Spanish and American fleets there, is believed to have been the steamer Isla de Mindanso, a vessel of 4,125 tons, belonging to the Spanish Transatlantic Company She arrived at Manila on April 22.

SPAIN'S DISLIKE OF ENGLAND. She Takes Umbrage at the Proposal of the

Bettish Consul at Mantin Special Cable Despatch to THE BUX

MADRID, May 3 .- Much ill humor is expressed toward Great Britain owing to the British Con sul at Manila expressing a desire to take the Chinese there under British protection to secure their lives and property against the risks o war. This is interpreted here as a British design to annex the Philippines.

Gen. Augusti, the Governor of the Philippines, in transmitting the offer of the British Consul to Madrid before the cable was cut, said that he had reason to know that the wealthiest and most influential Chinese merchants re garded Spanish protection as sufficient.

The Cabinet, in deciding its answer to the pe tition of the foreign residents of Manila tha they be allowed to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain, also resolved to acquaint the powers with the British request. This has since been done.

The Imparcial's comments on the subject are typical of how the matter is regarded. It says that the Government at Pekin tried for years to get a Chinese Consul at Manila, its ultimate purpose being to interfere in local politics. China is now paralyzed, but her kind British friends are taking advantage of the terrible circumstances, and aspiring to become the pro tectors of the Celestials against the French Russians, and Germans.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

The Idea Is Viewed with Much Disfave Throughout Russia. Special Cable Desputch to THE SU LONDON, May 3 .- A despatch to the Daily

News from Odessa says that the idea of an all! between Great Britain and the United States is attracting serious attention in Russia where it is palpably unwelcome. Political writers recall how Russia has always studiously maintained friendly relations with

Washington, readily granting concessions and

facilities to American syndicates for the great traffic the Siberian Railroad will open up. It is admitted that the advantages in this re spect would be mutual, and they have always been regarded at St. Petersburg as foreshadow ing an eventual Russo-American alliance. Hence the displeasure felt at the idea of an

Anglo-American alliance. POLO CAST DOWN BY THE DEFEAT. He Thinks He Will Soon He on His Way to Madrid.

TORONTO, May 3.-Senor Polo y Bernabé and his staff are cast down by the latest war news from Manila. Polo has not yet decided upon the day for his departure, but he expects that it will not now be long delayed. Capt. De La Casa, military attaché, and Tomas Aguaroni,

John H. French, austioneer. Absolute sale watches jewelry, silverware, diamonds this day S P. M. Johnston Jewelry Company, 17 Union square.—460

SPANISH FIRE RETURNED.

THE WILMINGTON OPENS ON CAP. ALRY ON THE SHORE.

The Spaniards Had Reen Peppering the Torpede Beat Ericeson with Their Rifles When the Wilmington Cave Them a Dose from Her Four-Inch Guns-Some of Them Killed-Food Very Wigh in Havana and the Poor Are Starving-Lon. Blanco's Bombast.

KEY WEST, May 3.-A regiment of cavalry which was patrolling the Cuban coast near Colimar, fifteen miles west of Havana, vesterday afternoon, attacked with their rifles the Ericsson and Wilmington, which were steaming along close in to the shore.

The torpedo boat was within a mile of the shore when the cavalry, who had ridden down to the water's edge over the crest of a hill, began

The bullets flew pretty wild, but as the Spaniards kept peppering away the Wilmington opened on them with her 4-inch guns. From the gunboat two of the shots appeared to strike right in the regiment's midst. The men fled precipitately, leaving a number of dead

and wounded behind them.

Two prizes were brought into this port to-day, one in the morning, a tiny schooner with a cargo of sugar, and the other this afternoon. The latter was the Argonauta, which was captured by the Nashville, Mangrove, and Eagle on Friday. She is in command of Capt. Loga, has a crew of thirty-two men, and twenty of her

passengers were brought in yesterday.

When the Argonauta was searched in the harbor 500 Mauser rifles and thirty cases of ammunition were found on board. They were brought on shore and placed in the naval store. Capt, Loza said that when it became evident that the ship would be captured the soldiers on board came to him and begged him that he allow them to destroy the ship rather than to les her fall into the hands of the Americans. He refused to listen to their talk about saving their honor, preferring to take the chances of getting his ship back from the Americans than ruin her for certain by scuttling or burning her.

Capt. Fernandez of the little schooner which was brought in this morning, reported that provisions were very high in Havana and that the poorer people there were already starving. He left there on Friday and the cheapest meat was then 50 cents a pound. The Spanish soldiers were stealing all vegetables from private gardens and great disaffection prevailed. Merchants were complaining that they were not receiving proper protection. Gen. Blanco was constantly issuing proclamations, said the Captain, urging every one to keep up their courage and down the "American Pigs." The Captain said fresh fish was so high he was willing to take the chance of being captured.

A carpenter's mate on the Cincinnati named Jonas Skomars was shot in the cheek to-day on shipboard during a gun drill of marines. A loaded cartridge was placed by accident in one of the guns. When discharged it passed through a steel door one-fourth of an inch in thickness, struck Skomars in the jaw, knocked out two of his teeth, and, passing between his lips, made a dent in one side of the ship. He will recover.

CABLE BROKEN OR LAND WIRES Western Union Not Notified—Mas Heard Nothing About Repairs at Mantin.

The Western Union Telegraph Company received official notice of the interruption of comnunication with Manila between 1 and 2 P. M. on Monday. The manager of the cable system at its office, 16 Broad street, said yesterday that no further notice will be received officially until communication is once more begun.

"We received no notice," he said, "of the nature of the interruption, of its cause, or of its probable duration. All notices of breaks in cable service come to us from Berne, Switzerland. At Berne is the 'Bureau International des Administrations Télégraphiques.' This bureau is the centre of all the Government telegraph systems all over the world. There they meet in conference. There are between forty and fifty Governments which control their telegraphs as the United States does its mails. These form the 'signatory powers,' as they are called. The various privately systems, perhaps between fifteen and twenty in all, are admitted by courtesy to the conferences held at Berne. So all notify Berne of any interruption in the service of their system. Berne sends notices to every system, which in turn notifies its own offices. esterday the Eastern Extension system, which is under the same control as the Eastern Company, notified Berne of the interruption between Hong Kong and the Philippines. Their cable from Hong Kong runs to Bolinao, on the island of Luzon, the largest of the group, a distance of 589 miles. From there it goes by land to Mantla, on the same island. We have no notice where the break is-whether on the cable or the land wire-but the Eastern Extension Company no doubt knows. It knows the resistance of the full length of the cable. When any break occurs a galvanometer will show the resistance of the cable left intact, and a comparison of this with the full length locates the break within a mile. As to repairing such a break, if the weather is favorable and the repair ship is on the spot, connections can be made in an hour. But I do not know where that system has its ships at present and it may take two weeks to get them to Manils. Hong Kong is the nearest point to Manila that we can reach, and Labuan in Borneo the next nearest. We have had no interruptions in cable connections with Cuba or Porto Rico except in the way of censorship.

WHERE THE CABLE WAS CUT.

Mydrographic Officers at Washington Say E Was Forty Miles Out at Sea WASHINGTON, May 3,-"The Hong Kong Manila cable was probably cut 140 miles north of Manila and forty miles out at sea, measured from the north end of the island of Luson," said a hydrographic officer to-night. "A very simple device enables the cable people to determine just where there has been a break. This instrument is called a galvanometer. It looks very much like a pedometer or a cyclometer, only, instead of measuring miles, the galvanometer measures the degrees of strength in the electric

current. "When the cable operator at Hong Kong pounded away at his key, and no answer came, the galvanometer was brought into requisition. the galvanometer was brought into requisition. It showed that the current was forty miles short. It requires just so much electricity to convey a measage 100 miles. When the galvanometer shows that only one-half the usual current goes into the wire, it shows bim that the break is about the middle of the wire, or fifty miles away. The Hong Kong operator thus told that the current was leaving the wire forty miles short of its usual destination.

It is supposed that the Spaniards at the landing station of the cable, when they learned over the land wires that Manila had fallen into the hands of the Americans, put to sea and forty miles out they grappied for the cable, hauled is to the surface, cut it, and threw overboard the ends of the line. It may take several weeks to find the break and splice it.

THAT MAVILA CABLE.

Spain Says Bowey Cut It and Is Harboring the End of It on the Oismple. Special cable despatch to THE BUN.

Madrid, May 3 .- The Government has been officially notified that Commodore Dewey has out the Manila cable, the end of which was carried on board the flagship Olympia.

Worth Sector. Simpson's new Loan Office and Safe Deposit Vanish,